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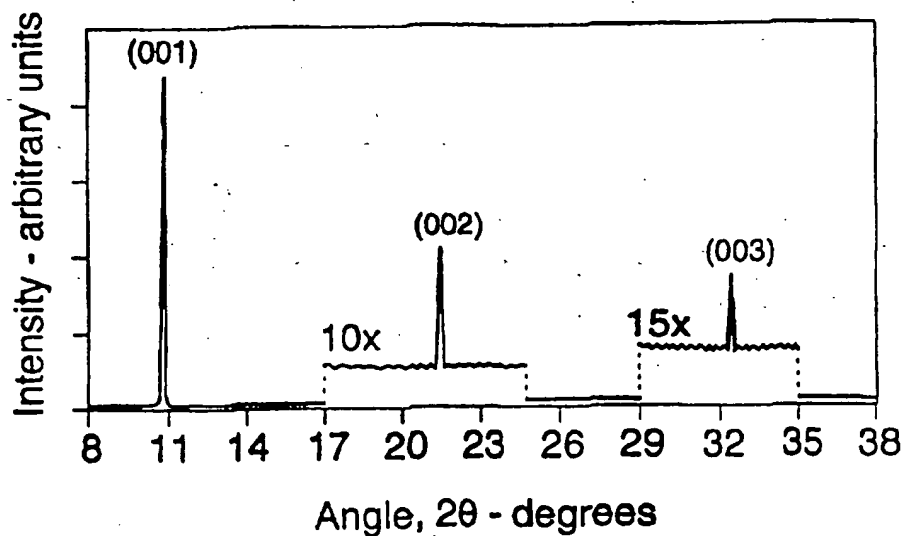
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(54) Title: A PROCESS FOR SYNTHESIZING  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  INTERCALATION COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract

A novel process for making  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compounds, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.75 \leq y \leq 2$ , comprises the steps of: 1) synthesizing a lithiated manganese oxide precursor by reacting lithium hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and one or more polyhydric alcohols; and 2) heat-treating the lithiated manganese oxide precursor. The intercalation compounds are effectively employed as active components of positive electrodes in rechargeable lithiated intercalation battery cells.

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A PROCESS FOR SYNTHESIZING  
 $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  INTERCALATION COMPOUNDS

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a novel method for  
10 synthesizing  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compounds wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  
 $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ ; to novel lithiated manganese oxide precursors useful  
in the synthesis of such an intercalation compound; and to  
lithium ion secondary batteries comprising such intercalation  
compounds.

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Lithium ion secondary battery cells in which the active  
component of the positive electrode comprises a  $\text{LiCoO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiNiO}_2$ ,  
or  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound and the active component of  
the negative electrode comprises a carbon compound are of  
20 significant commercial value because of the large  
electrochemical capacities of such cells.  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  and  $\text{LiNiO}_2$  have  
one lithium atom per transition metal atom, resulting in a  
theoretical capacity of 275 mAh/g. Unfortunately, it is not  
possible to remove reversibly all the lithium ions from these  
25 positive electrode materials. In practical applications, it  
thus appears that only about 0.5 lithium ions per transition  
metal atom can be reversibly removed without affecting  
electrochemical capacities. This represents a capacity of only  
140 mAh/g.

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Likewise, only about 0.5 lithium ions per transition  
metal atom can be reversibly removed from  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ . Thus, since

$\text{LiNiO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  and  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  all exhibit similar electrochemical capacity when employed in lithium ion cells as positive electrode materials, it would appear that these materials are equally suitable as active positive electrode materials.

5 However, when  $\text{LiNiO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiCoO}_2$  and  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  are compared with regard to natural abundance, toxicity, commercial cost, stability of the delithiated phase of the various materials, and recyclability, the lithium manganese oxide spinel,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ , offers significantly greater advantages as a positive electrode  
10 in secondary batteries, relative to either  $\text{LiNiO}_2$  and  $\text{LiCoO}_2$ .

Conventionally,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ , and particularly  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , have been prepared by a solid-state annealing reaction between one or more lithium salts and one or  
15 more manganese oxides at a temperature of about 800°C. This annealing process comprised several mechanical grinding steps and concluded with an extremely slow cooling operation. For example, desirable electrochemical characteristics for a lithiated manganese oxide cell had been obtained by using  
20  $\text{Li}_{1.05}\text{Mn}_{1.95}\text{O}_4$  prepared from a stoichiometric mixture of  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$  and  $\text{MnO}_2$ . This stoichiometric mixture was heated at 800°C for 6 days, subjected to two sequential cooling-grinding-heating operations, and finally treated in a very slow cooling step. From an industrial perspective, this process is time consuming,  
25 energetically expensive, and inefficient. Accordingly, there was a need for a faster, less energy-intensive, and more efficient synthesis of preferred  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compounds, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ .

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a novel  
5 process for synthesizing  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compounds  
wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ .

A further object of the present invention is to provide a  
process for synthesizing  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compounds,  
10 wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , which is much less time-consuming  
than the conventional process.

A still further object of the present invention is to  
provide a process for synthesizing  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation  
15 compounds, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , which obviates the  
grinding steps of the conventional process.

Another object of the present invention is to provide  
novel rechargeable lithiated intercalation battery cells  
20 comprising a negative electrode, a nonaqueous electrolyte, and  
a positive electrode, wherein the positive electrode comprises  
a  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ ,  
produced by a novel process.

25 Another object of the present invention is to provide a  
novel lithiated manganese oxide precursor, useful in the  
synthesis of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ .

These objects, among others, have been achieved in the  
30 present invention by a novel process for synthesizing  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$ ,  
wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , which comprises the steps of

synthesizing a lithiated manganese oxide precursor by reacting lithium hydroxide and manganese dioxide in one or more polyhydric alcohol solvents, and heating the lithiated manganese oxide precursor to obtain  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ . It is believed that the lithiated manganese oxide precursor is thermally unstable and metamorphoses through an exothermic reaction, which may include combustion of the organic solvent at temperatures of about 250°C.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing of which:

FIG. 1 is an X-ray diffraction pattern of a lithiated manganese oxide precursor prepared from  $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ , and ethylene glycol according to the present invention;

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FIG. 2 presents the X-ray diffraction pattern of  $\text{Li}_{1.09}\text{Mn}_{1.91}\text{O}_4$  prepared according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an infrared spectrum of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor prepared from  $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ , and ethylene glycol;

FIG. 4 is a thermogravimetric and calorimetric analysis of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor prepared from  $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ , and ethylene glycol;

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FIG. 5 is a chart depicting changes in the concentration of manganese and lithium during the synthesis of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor;

5           FIG. 6 is an overlay of the X-ray patterns using CuK $\alpha$  radiation of various Li $_x$ Mn $_y$ O $_4$  compounds prepared from LiOH·H $_2$ O/MnO $_2$ /ethylene glycol precursors, in which the Li/Mn precursor ratio ranged from about 0.16 to about 0.74;

10           FIG. 7 presents the X-ray diffraction patterns using CuK $\alpha$  radiation for a lithiated manganese oxide precursor heated to maximum temperatures of about 200°C, about 400°C, about 600°C, and about 800°C, respectively;

15           FIG. 8 is a graph illustrating the changes in the BET specific surface area of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor during the heat treatment;

20           FIG. 9 is a graph illustrating the irreversible component of self-discharge at 25°C of a secondary cell containing the Li $_{1.99}$ Mn $_{1.91}$ O $_4$  material produced by the process of the present invention.

25                           DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a novel method for synthesizing a lithiated manganese oxide intercalation  
30   compound, namely Li $_x$ Mn $_y$ O $_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , and a novel lithiated manganese oxide precursor useful in preparing such a compound.

Lithiated manganese oxide, which is employed as the active component of the positive electrodes of secondary cells, has conventionally been manufactured by standard inorganic synthesis methods. These methods for synthesizing metal oxides include formation of a metal hydroxide, followed by pyrolysis; pyrolysis of organic salts; and hydrolysis of alcoholates. Such reactions are carried out either in the solid state or in aqueous solutions. When lithiated manganese oxide is manufactured by such classic inorganic methods, the crude material requires additional time consuming, energetically expensive, and inefficient processing steps. The present invention overcomes the drawbacks of the conventional synthesis in a process comprising the reaction of a lithium salt and an inorganic manganese compound in a polyol solvent to yield an organometallic precursor which upon heat treatment provides a superior intercalation electrode compound, viz.,  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ .

The present synthesis of lithiated manganese oxide is essentially a two-stage process comprising (1) an initial synthesis of a lithiated manganese oxide precursor and (2) subsequent precursor heat treatment. In the first stage, a mixture of manganese dioxide and lithium hydroxide is reacted in a polyol solvent. Suitable polyol solvents include ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol, and pentaerythritol. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, ethylene glycol is employed as the polyol, or polyhydric alcohol. In addition, either lithium hydroxide or the monohydrate form of lithium hydroxide may be used. After the reaction mixture has been held at about  $160^\circ\text{C}$  for a period of about 10 to 25 hours, it is cooled to room temperature



(approximately 20°C) over a period of about 2 to 3 hours and filtered to separate the precipitate which has formed during the course of the synthesis. The precipitate is then washed with an appropriate solvent, such as acetone, and dried under vacuum to yield the lithiated manganese oxide precursor.

In the second stage of the synthesis process, the lithiated manganese oxide precursor is heat-treated to yield a physically and mechanically superior  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ . This heat treatment is carried out in three steps. In an initial heating step, the precursor material is heated from about room temperature to about 250°C at a moderate rate of temperature increase, ranging from about 5°C/hour to 15°C/hour, preferably about 10°C/hour. The material is maintained at this temperature for a period of time ranging from about 5 hours to 15 hours, preferably about 10 hours. In the second step, the material is further heated to about 800°C at a slightly faster rate of temperature increase, ranging from about 0.5°C/minute to 2°C/minute, preferably about 1°C/minute, and is maintained at that temperature for about 20 hours to 30 hours, preferably about 24 hours. During the final step, the material is cooled to room temperature at a moderate rate ranging from about 0.5°C/minute to 2°C/minute, preferably about 1°C/minute.

#### EXAMPLE 1

A lithiated manganese oxide intercalation compound was prepared according to the present invention in the following manner. 8.7 g EMD  $\text{MnO}_2$  and 5.46 g  $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  powders were mixed at room temperature and then dissolved in 100 ml of ethylene glycol

while being increasingly heated at reflux in a glass vessel at a rate of about 1°C/minute from room temperature to about 160°C with mechanical stirring. The mixture was maintained at this reaction temperature for about 17 hours and was thereafter  
5 cooled to room temperature (about 20°C) at a rate of about 1°C/minute. The synthesis reaction produced a precipitate which was separated by filtration with a glass fiber filter, was washed with about 100 ml acetone, and dried under vacuum at room temperature for about 10 hours to obtain the lithiated  
10 manganese oxide precursor. Precursors were similarly prepared with a variety of other hydroxide salts, specifically potassium, sodium, aluminum, and calcium hydroxides and with a variety of different polyhydric alcohols, specifically glycerol, 1,3-propanediol, and 1,2-propanediol.

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The  $\text{LiOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} / \text{MnO}_2$  / ethylene glycol precursor material was heated from room temperature to about 250°C at about 10°C/hour. This moderate rate of temperature increase was employed so as to avoid rapid combustion of the organic components of the  
20 lithiated manganese oxide precursor. The material was then maintained at this temperature for a period of about 10 hours and was then further heated at a slightly faster rate of about 1°C/minute to about 800°C where it was maintained for about 24 hours. The material was then cooled to room temperature at a  
25 moderate rate of about 1°C/minute.

X-ray diffraction tests using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation were conducted to characterize the lithiated manganese oxide precursor and the resultant  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound. The  
30 graph of FIG. 1 reveals that the predominant characteristics of the precursor pattern are 001, 002, and 003 lines, with the

peaks occurring at  $2\theta$  angles of approximately  $10^\circ$ ,  $21^\circ$ , and  $32^\circ$ , respectively. Due to the preferential orientation of the precursor powder (large platelets), only the 001 line, which is significantly the strongest, can be readily observed on a moderate pattern scale. The X-ray diffraction pattern of the  $\text{Li}_{1.09}\text{Mn}_{1.91}\text{O}_4$  compound obtained from the above process is shown in FIG. 2 and reveals a space group of  $\text{Fd}_3\text{m}$  with  $a=8.225 \text{ \AA}$  and  $V=556.43 \text{ \AA}^3$ .

To further characterize the lithiated manganese oxide precursor the material was examined with infrared spectroscopy, as well as thermogravimetric and calorimetric analysis. In the infrared (IR) spectrum of FIG. 3,  $\text{CH}_2$  stretching is observed in the  $2800$  to  $2950 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  region and C-C and C-O stretching is observed in the  $1000$ - $1100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  region. Thermogravimetric and calorimetric analysis of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor was conducted under air flow at a heating rate of  $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{minute}$ . The resulting curve of FIG. 4 reveals that weight losses occur predominantly at about  $90^\circ\text{C}$ , at about  $230^\circ\text{C}$  with a large exothermic peak resulting from combustion of the organic component, and at about  $400^\circ\text{C}$ .

## EXAMPLE 2

To further investigate the synthesis of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor, changes in the concentration of manganese and lithium in a mixture as prepared in Example 1 were monitored as a function of time during a reaction period extending up to about 40 hours. The mixture was heated to  $160^\circ\text{C}$  at a rate of  $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{minute}$ , maintained at  $160^\circ\text{C}$  for 2425 minutes, and then cooled to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  at a rate of  $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{minute}$ . During this

procedure, 5 mL samples of the mixture were withdrawn at times of about 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 400, 1050, 1580, 1900, and 2575 minutes after starting the heating to 160°C, and a final sample was withdrawn after the mixture had cooled to 50°C. Each of these samples was placed in a test tube and centrifuged, and the supernatant was separated and centrifuged a second time. The resulting supernatant from the second centrifugation was then mixed with distilled water and the concentrations of manganese and lithium in these samples of the solution were measured by atomic absorption. The concentrations and corresponding temperatures are shown in FIG. 5.

### EXAMPLE 3

In order to examine the chemical and physical transformation of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor during the second-stage heat treatment, such materials synthesized at various ratios of lithium to manganese were analyzed by means of X-ray diffraction using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation. Mixtures of selected ratios of  $\text{MnO}_2$  and  $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were prepared and heated in ethylene glycol as described in Example 1. The resulting precipitates were filtered, washed, and dried and then heated to about 250°C and maintained at that temperature for about 10 hours. The materials were then heated further to about 800°C where they were held for about 20 hours before being cooled to room temperature. The resultant compounds were then characterized by means of X-ray diffraction using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation to provide the patterns shown in FIG. 6.

From these patterns it was determined that a Li/Mn precursor ratio of about 0.16 provided a lithiated manganese oxide comprising a mixture of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ . From

increasing Li/Mn precursor ratios up to about 0.45, the resultant lithiated manganese oxide material comprised a mixture of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$ . Further increasing Li/Mn precursor ratios up to about 0.75 resulted in lithiated manganese oxide comprising a substantially single phase of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$ , while from higher Li/Mn precursor ratios the resultant lithiated manganese oxide comprised a mixture of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnO}_3$ . Thus, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention the Li/Mn precursor ratio ranges from about 0.45 to about 0.75 in order to obtain the substantially single phase material.

#### EXAMPLE 4

To examine further the chemical and physical transformation of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor during the second-stage heat treatment, the materials obtained after heating at various temperatures were analyzed by means of X-ray diffraction using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation. Portions of a  $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{MnO}_2$ /ethylene glycol precursor composition prepared as in Example 1 and having a Li/Mn ratio of 0.63 were heated in air at a rate of about  $20^\circ\text{C}/\text{hour}$  to respective temperatures of about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $400^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $600^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $800^\circ\text{C}$  and were maintained at those temperatures for about 24 hours before being cooled to room temperature at a rate of about  $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{minute}$ . The resultant lithiated manganese oxides were then analyzed for final Li/Mn ratio, which varied insignificantly at 0.59, 0.60, 0.62, and 0.61, respectively, and were characterized by means of X-ray diffraction (XRD). The resulting XRD patterns depicted in FIG. 7 indicate that while the heating operation has little effect upon the Li/Mn ratio, the structure of the material is altered dramatically.

Concurrent BET analysis of the lithiated manganese oxide precursor during the second-stage heating operation indicates that the specific surface area of the processed precursor material, as depicted in FIG. 8, decreases dramatically during heating. The contrary indication at about 200°C would be consistent with the combustion which is believed to occur at this temperature. Nonetheless, the  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  material, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , produced by the process of the present invention generally exhibits a specific surface area which is about 20% greater than that of such material produced by a conventional process. In addition, the material produced by the process of the present invention exhibits a more porous consistency as observed from scanning electron micrographs. This greater porosity appears to substantially reduce the length of the cooling period required during processing and also enhances the performance of the material as the active component of a positive electrode in a secondary battery cell. As reflected in FIG. 9 showing the first charge/discharge cycle at 25°C of a secondary cell containing  $\text{Li}_{1.09}\text{Mn}_{1.91}\text{O}_4$  material produced by the process of the present invention, the irreversible component,  $\Delta x$ , of self-discharge amounts to only about 0.05. Further, the capacity of the cell over the course of 200 cycles at 25°C exhibits a decrease of only about 7.7%.

The economies in time and energy consumption realized in the present process, as compared with the conventional process of the prior art, demonstrates the effectiveness of the invention. The repeated sequences of heating, cooling, and grinding required in the conventional synthesis of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  can easily consume up to 350 hours, of which about 160 hours are expended in heating and maintaining the reactants at 800°C or

greater. In sharp contrast, the process of the present invention consists of two stages in which the synthesis of a lithiated manganese oxide precursor requires only about 17 hours in a refluxing polyhydric alcohol at a relatively moderate 160°C and in which the heat treatment of the precursor consumes about 80 hours of which only about 35 hours are at a temperature up to 800°C. Thus, the entire process of preparing a higher quality and more useful  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound according to the present invention takes about 95 hours, as compared with the 350 hours required by the conventional solid state process.

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What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A process for making a  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound  
2 wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$   
3 characterized in that  
4 a) a lithiated manganese oxide precursor is synthesized by  
5 reacting lithium hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and at least one  
6 polyhydric alcohol; and  
7 b) said lithiated manganese oxide precursor is subjected to  
8 a heat treatment to yield said intercalation compound.
- 1 2. A process according to claim 1 wherein said at least one  
2 polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of  
3 ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol,  
4 and pentaerythritol.
- 1 3. A process according to claim 1 wherein the precursor  
2 synthesis reaction is effected at a temperature of about  $160^\circ\text{C}$   
3 for a period of time ranging from about 10 hours to about 25  
4 hours.
- 1 4. A process according to claim 3 wherein the precursor Li/Mn  
2 ratio ranges from about 0.45 to about 0.75.



1 5. A process according to claim 1  
2 characterized in that  
3 said heat treatment comprises:  
4 a) in a first step, increasing the temperature of said  
5 precursor from about 20°C to about 250°C and maintaining said  
6 precursor at about 250°C for a first period of time;  
7 b) in a second step, increasing the temperature of said  
8 precursor from about 250°C to about 800°C and maintaining said  
9 precursor at about 800°C for a second period of time; and  
10 c) in a third step, decreasing the temperature of said  
11 precursor to about 20°C.

1 6. A process according to claim 5 wherein the temperature is  
2 increased in said first step at a rate ranging from about 5°C/  
3 hour to about 15°C/hour.

1 7. A process according to claim 6 wherein the temperature is  
2 maintained in said first step for a period of time ranging from  
3 about 5 hours to about 15 hours.

1 8. A process according to claim 5 wherein the temperature is  
2 increased in said second step at a rate ranging from about  
3 0.5°C/minute to about 2°C/minute.

1 9. A process according to claim 8 wherein the temperature is  
2 maintained in said second step for a period of time ranging from  
3 about 20 hours to about 30 hours.

1 10. A process according to claim 5 wherein the temperature is  
2 decreased in said third step at a rate ranging from about 0.5°C/  
3 minute to about 2°C/minute.

1 11. A lithiated manganese oxide precursor synthesized by  
2 reacting lithium hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and at least one  
3 polyhydric alcohol.

1 12. A precursor according to claim 11 wherein said at least one  
2 polyhydric alcohol is selected from the group consisting of  
3 ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-propanediol, glycerol,  
4 and pentaerythritol.

1 13. A precursor according to claim 10 wherein the precursor  
2 synthesis reaction is effected at a temperature of about 160°C  
3 for a period of time ranging from about 10 hours to about 25  
4 hours.

1 14. A precursor according to claim 13 wherein the Li/Mn ratio  
2 ranges from about 0.45 to about 0.75.

1 15. A  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound, wherein  $0 < x \leq 2$  and  
2  $1.7 \leq y \leq 2$ , made by a process according to claim 1.

1 16. A  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound according to claim 15  
2 wherein the Li/Mn ratio ranges from about 0.45 to about 0.75.

- 1 17. A  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  intercalation compound according to claim 16  
2 wherein the heat treatment comprises:  
3 a) in a first step, increasing the temperature of said  
4 precursor from about 20°C to about 250°C and maintaining said  
5 precursor at about 250°C for a first period of time;  
6 b) in a second step, increasing the temperature of said  
7 precursor from about 250°C to about 800°C and maintaining said  
8 precursor at about 800°C for a second period of time; and  
9 c) in a third step, decreasing the temperature of said  
10 precursor to about 20°C.

- 1 18. A rechargeable lithiated intercalation battery cell  
2 comprising a negative electrode, a nonaqueous electrolyte, and  
3 a positive electrode comprising a lithiated intercalation  
4 compound  
5 characterized in that  
6 said lithiated intercalation compound is a  $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{O}_4$  compound  
7 according to claim 17.

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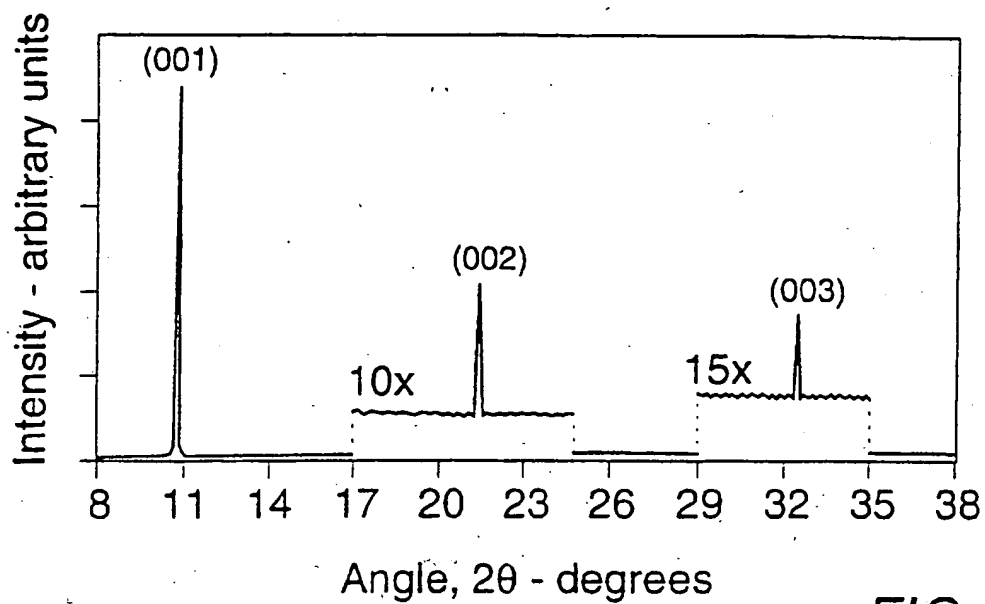


FIG. 1

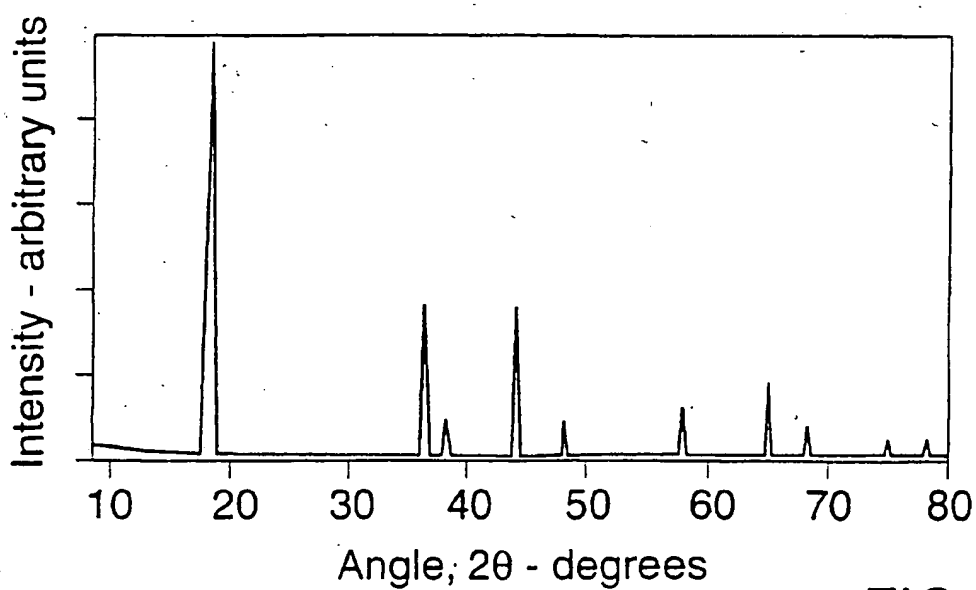


FIG. 2

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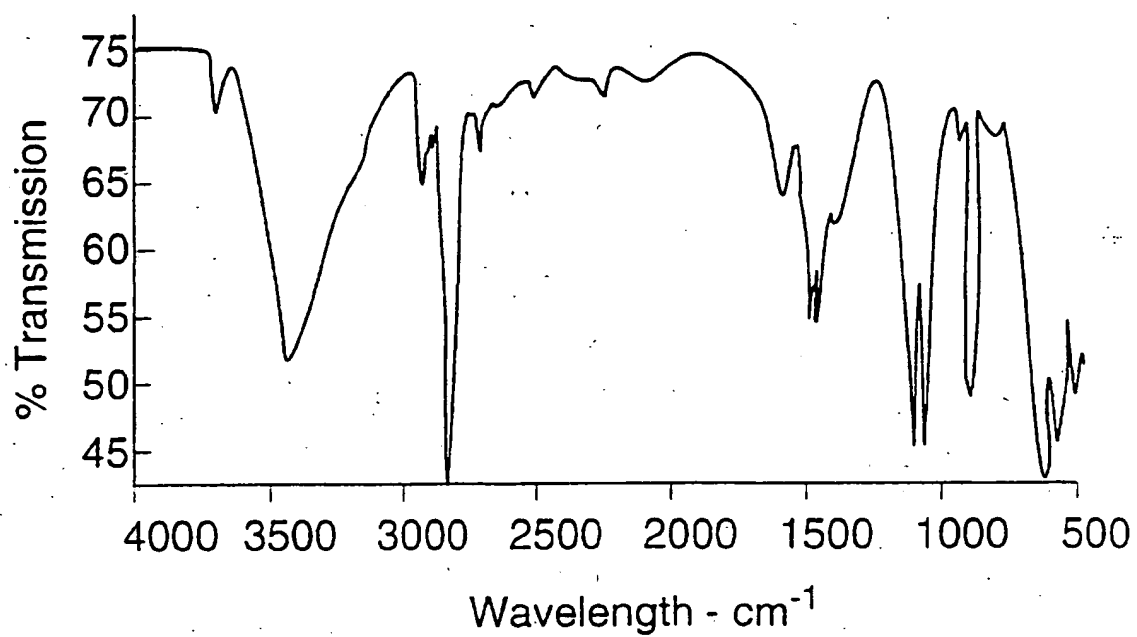


FIG. 3

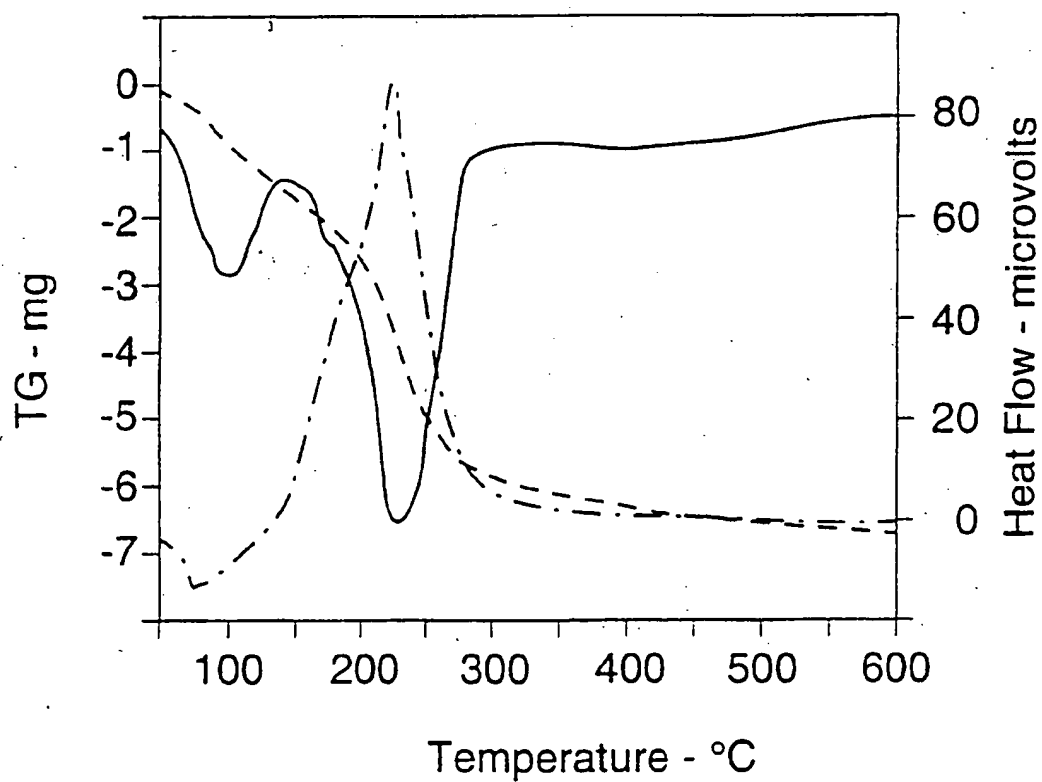


FIG. 4

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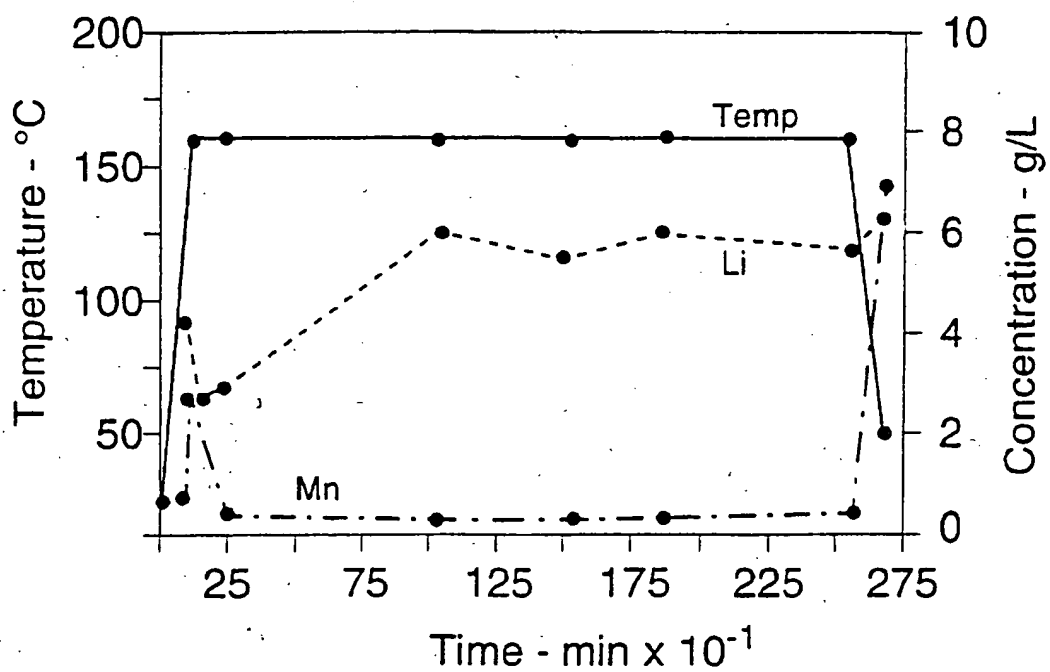


FIG. 5

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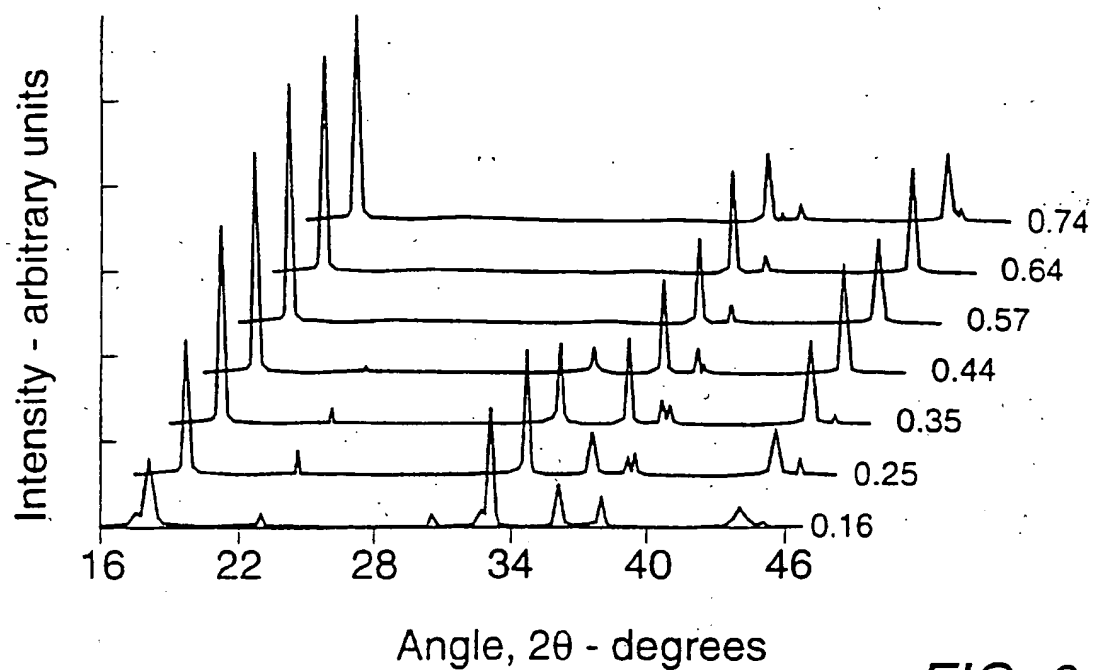


FIG. 6

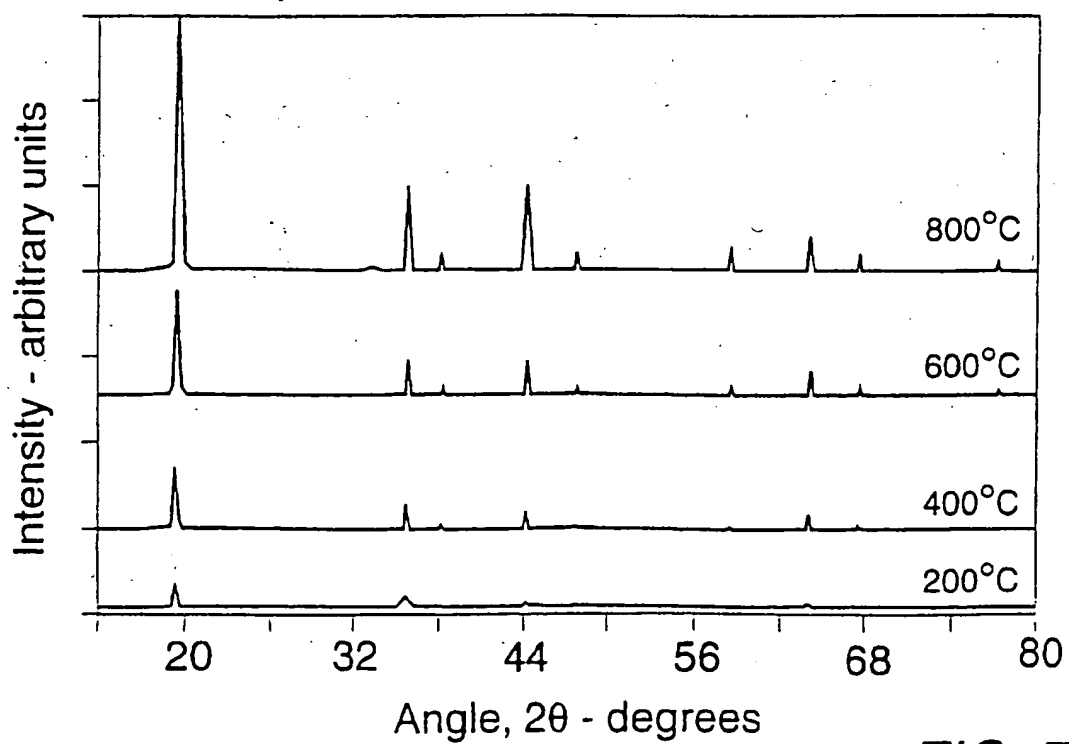


FIG. 7

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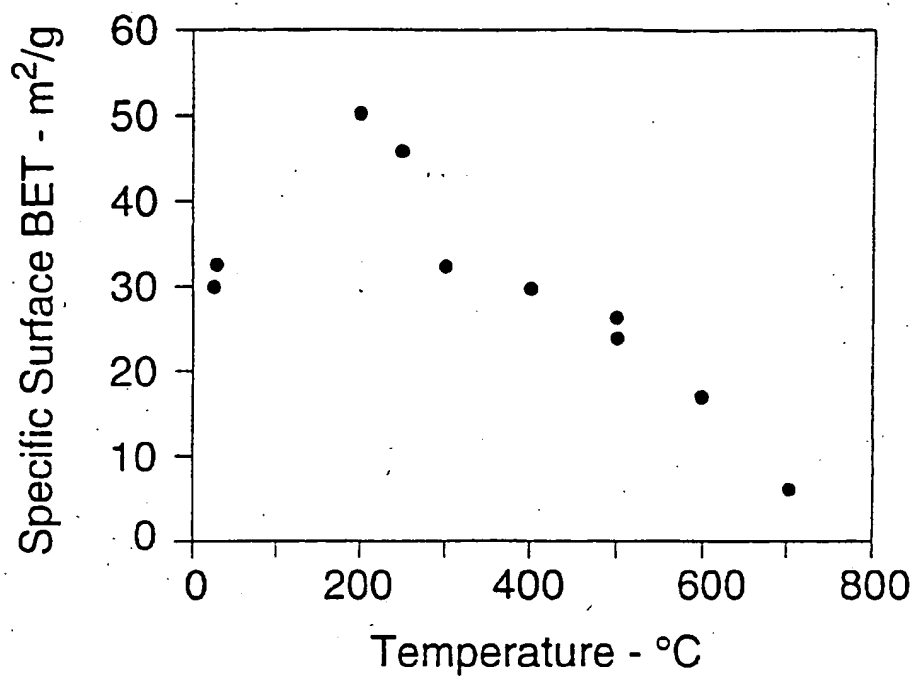


FIG. 8

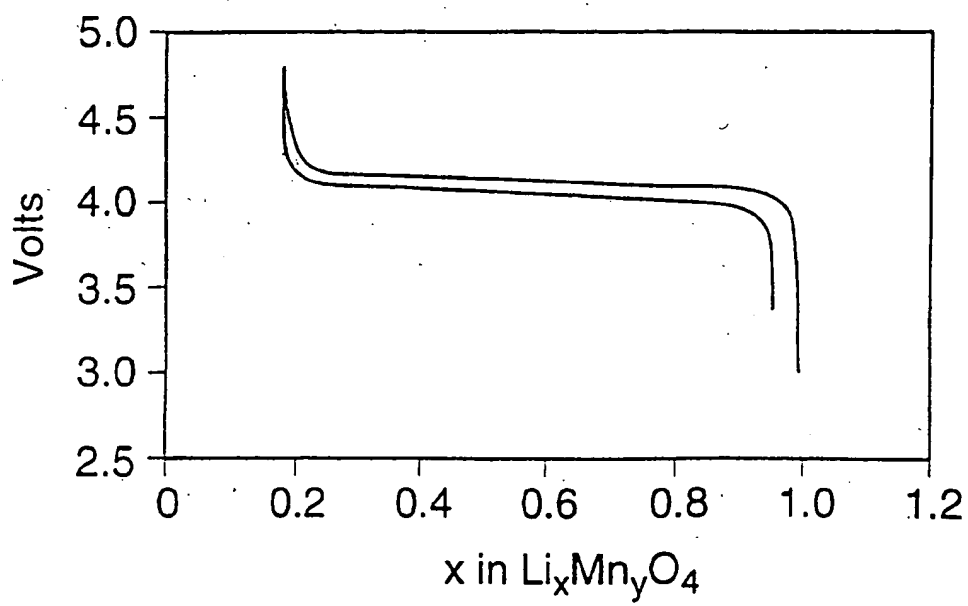


FIG. 9



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US97/12757

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :H01M 4/50; C01G 45/12

US CL :429/224; 423/49, 599

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 429/224; 423/49, 599

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4,959,282 A (DAHN ET AL) 25 September 1990, column 4, lines 3-7.	15-18
X	US 5,135,732 A (BARBOUX ET AL) 04 August 1992, column 1, lines 43-55.	15-18
A	US 5,443,929 A (YAMAMOTO ET AL) 22 August 1995, column 1, lines 60-66.	1-18
A, P	US 5,605,773 A (ELLEN) 25 February 1997, column 4, lines 22-28.	1-18

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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\*Z\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

03 SEPTEMBER 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

17 NOV 1997

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Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

Stephen J. Kalafut

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661